

THE SENTINEL.

Our readers may remember, that repeated applications have been made to Congress, by the legal representatives of Col. Mather Lyman, to have refunded a fine imposed on him under the Sedition Law, for his administration of the elder Adams. The House of Representatives passed a bill to that effect on Tuesday last, 27 to 50.

Whoever may be the opinion entertained, as to the propriety of that law, we are sure, that should be no bar to the refunding of the fine. It is a principle, which should be maintained. We have seen, in the case of the law, that it is a principle, which should be maintained. We have seen, in the case of the law, that it is a principle, which should be maintained. We have seen, in the case of the law, that it is a principle, which should be maintained.

Col. Lyman committed a breach of the law, and was fined. The penalty was imposed. The principle of now refunding was to be maintained. The principle is a principle, which should be maintained. The principle is a principle, which should be maintained. The principle is a principle, which should be maintained.

Judge Cooper, the funder of Nullification in the South, was fined under the same law, when he resided in Pennsylvania. He has, likewise, made frequent applications to Congress, to have the fine refunded, but without success. If the principle, however, is once established, they cannot refuse to refund to Judge Cooper and all others in the same situation. To cap the whole, would it not be advisable, to allow interest upon the fine, since it was paid until the present time? It would not be a whit more absurd than to send a convict to the Penitentiary for a dozen years, and when his term has expired, pay him the amount of what his labor would have yielded, had he been at liberty?

We do not think, that the Senate will sanction the bill—if they do, we must acknowledge they have more light on the subject than we have.

An arrival from England brings dates to the 6th of January. The King of Holland has refused to sanction the capitulation of Baron Chasse, so far as relates to the surrender of Forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek. The consequence is, that the sturdy old Baron and his troops, which amount to between 7 and 8,000, are detained by the French as prisoners of war, and have been sent to France. But as the forts referred to had been previously separated by the Dutch Government from the Baron's command, the French army had no right, by the terms of the intervention, to proceed against those places. Being moreover compelled by these terms to evacuate Belgium, and return to France immediately on the fall of the citadel, they had already commenced the retrograde. Thus Antwerp has fallen, it is true, but by skillfully separating Lillo and Liefkenshoek from the citadel, Holland yet commands the navigation of the Scheldt, and we do not perceive that the difficulty is any nearer an adjustment than it was before France and England entered upon the shameful aggression. Meantime Belgium will remain in possession of Venloo, and the parts of Limburg and Luxemburg, which have been awarded to Holland, until the latter shall evacuate the forts below Antwerp before mentioned—thus the affair of the evacuation of the Belgian territory is but half settled. Meantime England and France have undertaken to renew the war of protocols with Holland, and have proposed new articles—which, it is said, Holland will reject with indignation. Thus stands the matter.

The King of Holland has conferred on Baron Chasse the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of William, for his gallant defence of the citadel of Antwerp.

offer, that the Court of Russia has communicated to the British and join any conference, that might be formed for the further consideration of the Dutch and Belgian disputes.

Speech of Mr. Burden,

In committee of the whole, in the Senate of this State, Jan. 24, 1833, on the bill, "An act for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton."

Session after session, I have advocated, zealously, a general system of education—but, up to this time, no system has been established—and, I fear, that the present session will also close without its establishment. So much have I relied upon the state to extend an elementary education throughout the commonwealth, that I have been rather unready to appropriate for Colleges. The bill before the Senate, however, peculiarly attracts my attention, and I am glad to have an opportunity to express my views upon it. The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

The bill is for the enlargement of the Pennsylvania College at Easton. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State. It is a bill, which is of great importance to the State.

husband the resources of the state. It is, perhaps, well that we have some such members among us—they frequently prevent us from making extravagant appropriations.

Some allusions have been made on this floor to the expenses incurred by the commonwealth for internal improvement by canals and rail roads, and the amount has been compared with that expended for education. Although I am of opinion that the state has not appropriated much, in comparison, for the latter object, still I am not inclined to believe that the cause of learning has been injured by canal appropriations; but, on the contrary, it has been, and will be, benefited. The history of the world has shown that physical and mental improvement operate for each other—the fostering of either advances the interests of both. All improvement which facilitates intercourse, which makes the calculation by hours instead of miles—has its effect upon society; it tends to unite the people. Had no improvements been made in travelling in this country, the fear of the extent of territory would call for a different form of government, might be realized. At present, the most distant frontier is accessible, as were the borders of the first states; thus has physical improvement tended to the security of happiness and improvement of mind, by causing intercourse among the citizens of different portions of the Union. In this State the same intercourse will take place among our people—new sources of enterprise will be opened. The points and lines of communication, of education in every part of the country, and the influence of mind operating at these points, will extend information, make it valuable, and thus the people that education is necessary and attainable: so that in a mental point of view, even the money spent in canals and rail roads will aid the cause of education.

Some observations have been made rather derogatory to the character of Pennsylvania on the subject of education in comparison with other States. She will bear comparison. Her Hittichouse was the first American astronomer who was known to the world; her West stood unrivalled at the summit of the fine arts; her Godfrey was the inventor of the quadrant; her Fulton, who first successfully propelled vessels by steam, has done more for mankind than can be enumerated. His invention only saves all the patent inventions of our state to nothing. Pennsylvania has not done so much for education as she ought to have done, yet she is not far behind any State. In the arts and sciences she is prominent. The University of Pennsylvania ranks as the first medical school in the Union, and in the profession of law, the members will bear a fair comparison with those of any other State. We have too long permitted ourselves to be under-rated; let us do so no more.—Let Pennsylvania respect herself, and she will be respected.

The following is extracted from a late report of the Committee on Agriculture, made to the House of Representatives of this State. It has an allusion to Mr. Clay's Public Land bill.

There is now pending in Congress, a bill in relation to the public lands of the United States, which as it may affect the purchase and settlement of the unseated lands of this commonwealth, is deemed worthy the notice of the committee—although not strictly within the sphere of the inquiry proposed by the resolution.—At the last session of Congress, a bill to distribute the revenue derived from the sale of these lands, among the several states, in the ratio of their representation, was introduced into the senate. So perfectly proper was this measure considered, as it regards every principle of justice, expediency, and public policy, that it passed the senate by a large majority.—It was well known that there was a decided majority in its favor in the house of representatives, where it was introduced at the close of the session: the action of the house was, however, suspended, on this bill, by a motion to lay it on the table; and what is most remarkable, the majority by which this motion prevailed, was made by the votes of the representatives of this State. The general disappointment which exhibited itself in this state, was only quieted, by the assurance that the bill would certainly become a law at the present session. On the very threshold of the anticipated enjoyment of the amount which would be received by this state, [and which it is believed, would be \$280,000 annually,] a new project for the disposal of those lands has been suggested in the first message of the President to Congress of the present session, carrying with it the weight of a personal recommendation, well calculated to secure its ultimate success. The project is no less than that of passing a bill to destroy this branch of the revenue of the government: to relinquish the interest which the several states have in the public lands, to the states in which they are located; and in fact to give them away and throw them open to a general scramble. If the present mode of disposing of the public lands has as your committee believe, operated injuriously on the settlement of the unseated lands of this state, how much more mischievous will be the operation of this new mode of giving them away?

The fact that the settlement of the lands of this state has been impeded by the extensive market opened for the sale of the public lands of the United States, would seem to strengthen the claims of the state to a share of the proceeds of the revenue derived from this source. But by the project, the state is called on, not only to forego this seasonable relief to her finances, but to relinquish all right and interest in these lands, and consent to a prodigal free will offering of them, by which the settlement of her unseated country will not only be retarded, but

in the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday we find the annexed account of an EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

We understand that letters have been received from the county of Franklin in this State, narrating the following singular anecdote. A young lady, about 19

years of age, and beautiful, was a few days ago married to a respectable gentleman. There was no restraint imposed upon her inclination. The match was one of her own taste. The second night after they were married he complained of a headache, and under pretence of giving him some other medicine for his relief she administered a pretty strong opiate.—Finding, however, that it did not take effect, she informed him, she had dreamt that his hair had turned grey, and that with his consent, she would apply something that would prevent it. Willing to indulge her in her humor, he consented for her to make the application, and she then introduced into one of his ears the nose of a phial, of which the bottom part was broken off. After which, she went to the fire place, melted a portion of lead, and then poured it through the phial into his ear.—The bridegroom screamed out in agony—when the bride rushed from the room like one frantic, went to alarm and call up one of the family, who repaired to the chamber. The agitated gentleman gave an account of the adventure, and the plug of lead was taken out of the ear.

It is said, that the female has since exhibited strong marks of derangement, and the presumption is that she must have been laboring under some extraordinary insanity when she made this attempt upon her husband's life. Letters have been addressed to gentlemen of the Legislature, to inquire whether a petition asking for a divorce, would be received by them, dispensing with the customary notice previous to such an application. Some of our readers may perhaps have in recollection, that a story somewhat similar to this has recently been published in one of the periodicals—with this difference, that the heroine of the tale had thus made way with some six or seven husbands. We have reason to believe that the above account is really and substantially correct.

Congressional Amusement.

The bill for removing the Customhouses of S. Carolina out of the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs, in order that the revenue may be collected without obstacles thrown into the way by the State Laws of S. Carolina, is still under discussion in the Senate of the U. States. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, made a speech against the bill, and in favor of nullification, on Wednesday last, full of metaphysical subtleties and refined theory, which never answer in being applied to good old home-spun practice. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the partnership which was said to have existed during the late war, of which the co-partners were James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes and the Devil. Mr. Tyler said, it seemed there was a dissolution of the partnership and that the parties had called for a division of the capital. He did not know by whom this dissolution was brought about. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Grundy, had told them some time since, he had joined the firm of Andrew Jackson and Co. and had nothing to do with the Devil. Mr. Tyler wished to know what had become of that eminent partner of the broken firm?

Mr. Holmes rose and asked Mr. Tyler to give him the floor and he would give him the desired information. Mr. Tyler gave him the floor, when Mr. Holmes said, there was a mistake in the statement of the partners in the firm alluded to.—The original firm was James Madison, Felix Grundy and the Devil. The Senator, from Tennessee had inserted him, Mr. Holmes, into the co-partnership, by way of set-off to his Satanic Majesty. As the Gentleman from Virginia wished to know what had become of the Devil, he would inform him, that it was well ascertained that he had gone over to the Nullifiers, about the same time, if not in company with the Senator from Virginia!

A hit, a palpable hit, was heard in every part of the Senate Chamber, accompanied with loud and long continued uttering. Old Virginia was tired.

York Gaz.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware adjourned on the 7th inst. after passing 101 Laws and Resolves. Previous to the adjournment the following Resolutions were passed, proposing an Union between that State and the eight counties of Maryland on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake—the united territory to be called the State of Delaware.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, that in the opinion of this Legislature it would greatly promote the interest, comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, formed by the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, if they were united under one government.

Resolved, That it comports with the views and wishes of the people of this State, that the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of this State should be united under one government, and that the region of country inhabited by them respectively, should be denominated the State of Delaware.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be and he hereby is authorized and empowered, in case the above measure should meet the approbation of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, to appoint three Commissioners on the part of this State to meet such as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maryland, to carry the measures into execution and settle the details thereof, subject to the final ratification of the Legislatures of the two States, and that of the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of the State of Maryland, to be laid by him be-

fore the Legislature of that State. It is, perhaps, well that we have some such members among us—they frequently prevent us from making extravagant appropriations. Some allusions have been made on this floor to the expenses incurred by the commonwealth for internal improvement by canals and rail roads, and the amount has been compared with that expended for education. Although I am of opinion that the state has not appropriated much, in comparison, for the latter object, still I am not inclined to believe that the cause of learning has been injured by canal appropriations; but, on the contrary, it has been, and will be, benefited. The history of the world has shown that physical and mental improvement operate for each other—the fostering of either advances the interests of both. All improvement which facilitates intercourse, which makes the calculation by hours instead of miles—has its effect upon society; it tends to unite the people. Had no improvements been made in travelling in this country, the fear of the extent of territory would call for a different form of government, might be realized. At present, the most distant frontier is accessible, as were the borders of the first states; thus has physical improvement tended to the security of happiness and improvement of mind, by causing intercourse among the citizens of different portions of the Union. In this State the same intercourse will take place among our people—new sources of enterprise will be opened. The points and lines of communication, of education in every part of the country, and the influence of mind operating at these points, will extend information, make it valuable, and thus the people that education is necessary and attainable: so that in a mental point of view, even the money spent in canals and rail roads will aid the cause of education.

Some of our readers may perhaps have in recollection, that a story somewhat similar to this has recently been published in one of the periodicals—with this difference, that the heroine of the tale had thus made way with some six or seven husbands. We have reason to believe that the above account is really and substantially correct.

From the Eastern Democrat. A GOOD ONE.—On Thursday last, a cause was tried at the court in this place, which created a good deal of merriment. It was to recover the value of some clover seed, which the plaintiff asserted had been destroyed by the defendant in his clover mill. A bag of clover chaff was exhibited in court, as a specimen of what the plaintiff alleged had been destroyed.—The following was written on the occasion by one of the members of the bar, which forms a pretty good estimate of law suits in general:

In such a case, three Lawyers feed, May well make people laugh; The Lawyers take the clover seed, The Clients get the chaff!!!

Our readers are apprised that an attempt was lately made, with partial success, to blow up the locks of the Louisville and Portland Canal. A letter received in this city from Louisville, under date of January 31st, says—"The villainous combination against the Canal is not yet found out; but we are adopting every precautionary measure, and have guards set to protect the works. On Tuesday night a second attempt was made against it by trying to remove a stone from the pier of the stone bridge [which cost 40,000 dollars,] to insert a keg of powder to blow it up; but it appears that the villains were disturbed in their operations, and made but little progress."

Another letter says, that in the month of January last seventy-five steamboats passed the Canal, and paid a toll of 5,200 dollars.

There is a great deal of prevalent carelessness, in reference to medicines.—They are fatally tampered with, by the inexperienced and the ignorant, although the repeated mention of disasters arising therefrom, seems not to produce any good effect.

DIED, in Salem, (Mass.) on Wednesday evening, 30th ult. Miss MARY C. LEE, aged 23. The deceased, a few evenings since, procured from an Apothecary a quantity of the Oil of Pansy—stating in reply to some cautionary remarks of the Apothecary, that she was well aware of the dangerous nature of the liquid, and that it had been kept in her family for some years. She partook of the oil, as we are told, for three successive evenings, increasing the dose each time, the last of which caused her death soon after it was taken. This event admonishes all who may resort to the use of this oil, to be CAREFUL.—A physician informs us that a dozen drops will produce death.—Salem Adv.

The following extract from the communication of an American gentleman at present in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, has been obligingly handed to us for publication:

"The prevailing opinion in this country (England) amongst the most intelligent and experienced Engineers and others, is, that locomotive steam-carriages will not succeed on turnpikes, especially in competition with rail roads. They require a far greater expenditure of power for their propulsion, cost not much less, and are infinitely more liable to casualties, causing delay and expense."

"Wooden rails, covered with iron, from their elasticity, &c. are now preferred to all others. Stone has been found too unyielding."

The above, we are assured, is from a quarter worthy credit.

FOR RENT, A very convenient two-story DWELLING HOUSE, on the north-west corner of the Diamond in Gettysburg. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to EPHRAIM MARTIN, Feb. 5.

ures. Recourse to such a policy could not fail to be attended by the most calamitous consequences. When he looked to the vast extent and importance of the interests protected by the Tariff policy, he could not contemplate a sudden overthrow without terror. History furnished no example of such ruin and destruction as would be brought upon the country by a sudden repeal of the protective system. The revocation of the Edict of

THIS TARIFF.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

We have not room to-day, for more than a part of the proceedings of Congress, though they are of a character unusually interesting and important. The course adopted by Mr. Clay will create not a little astonishment throughout the country; and, to say the least, will prove any thing but gratifying to the friends of domestic industry. It is a severe and unexpected blow from a quarter where they had every reason to look for encouragement and support. They may well exclaim, with the dying Roman, *et tu Brute!* It leaves them any ground for hope in the adoption of the impression, which seems to be entertained by Gen. Smith, that the bill allowed in the bill for the gradual reduction of the protective duties has been calculated with an insidious intent.

We have no right, however, to doubt that Mr. Clay is really entertaining the belief, which he so solemnly expresses, that the system of protection is in imminent danger, and would probably be overthrown at the next session of Congress; nor to question the sincerity of the motives which have led him to anticipate its downfall, and to make a virtue of necessity, by yielding to a sudden and unlooked-for emergency. There are not many men, however, who could summon up fortitude to such a course, as that of surrendering a system to which they have so long and so faithfully adhered, and which has been the basis of their political career. It is a course, which is not only a sacrifice of principle, but a sacrifice of honor. It is a course, which is not only a sacrifice of principle, but a sacrifice of honor. It is a course, which is not only a sacrifice of principle, but a sacrifice of honor.

Mr. Webster justly remarks that the measure now proposed, "entirely surrenders the power of imposing discriminating duties for the purpose of protection." It is, in fact, a full concession to the imperative and peremptory demands of the Nullifiers of Carolina; and reserves nothing to the friends of the existing policy, but the privilege which is accorded to a malefactor under sentence of death—that of having time to prepare for his fate. Mr. Calhoun himself admits that they are entitled to this much grace, and cheerfully accords, what, indeed, nothing but the most cold-blooded and remorseless tyrant could deny. The principle of the bill, he said, "met his entire approbation," and though "the occupied position as hostile to the protective system as any man in America"—a truth which no one will deny—he had compassion enough left for its supporters, to grant the delay which was required in the proposed bill.

We have no right to doubt that, in taking this extraordinary step, Mr. Clay has been actuated by the commendable motives to which he himself ascribes it; yet from his own words, we should judge that he was induced to it partly by a mere feeling of despondence, in which he cannot expect that the friends of the protective system generally will sympathize. He said that he might perhaps, overrate the danger; but he felt himself to be growing old—during his life he had seen quite enough of turmoil and trouble, and was anxious once more to see peace and harmony prevail throughout the country. This may be very amiable as a sentiment, but we do not think that it possesses much cogency as an argument. It would be a poor reason to assign in history for the abandonment of a great measure of national policy, that one of its supporters "felt himself growing old." There may be a sufficient number of its friends yet left, young enough and sanguine and determined enough to secure the triumph to the majority which has hitherto enjoyed it, instead of surrendering it without a struggle to the menaces of a fiction; and though the loss of Mr. Clay's powerful support would be a source of much regret to the advocates of the American System, we are not disposed to believe that his entire defection would leave them altogether without hope. If age has disqualified one leader, they may still rally and conquer under the auspices of another.

Balt. Gaz.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, February 12, 1833.

IN SENATE.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States communicating copies of the orders issued to the commanders of the Military and Naval forces of the United States stationed in and near Charleston, S. Carolina. These papers were numbered from 1 to 17 inclusive.

Mr. Forsyth called for the reading. Several of them were accordingly read. When Mr. Grundy said, the Senate had heard enough of these papers to enable them to judge of their character; for the purpose of saving time, he moved the further reading be dispensed with, which was agreed to. The message and papers were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay said he had on the preceding day given notice that he should ask leave to offer to the consideration of the Senate a bill to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and the other acts of Congress imposing duties on imports—and that with permission of the Senate he would make some explanation of its provisions. In taking this step he had no personal views to gratify—his course had been exclusively governed by a deep sense of the duty which he owed the country in its present distracted condition. When he surveyed the face of the country, evidence of the highest degree of prosperity was every where to be seen, and yet throughout its whole widespread extent, great dissensions and divisions of opinion prevailed. In introducing the proposed measure to the Senate, he had two great objects in view. The first related to the Tariff policy. He would express the opinion which had not been hastily formed, that the policy of protection was in the most imminent danger. If it should be preserved for the present session, it must inevitably fall at the next session of Congress. The causes which had produced this state of probability he would not now go into. He was fully satisfied that the existing tariff could not be preserved.

Recourse to such a policy could not fail to be attended by the most calamitous consequences. When he looked to the vast extent and importance of the interests protected by the Tariff policy, he could not contemplate a sudden overthrow without terror. History furnished no example of such ruin and destruction as would be brought upon the country by a sudden repeal of the protective system. The revocation of the Edict of

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, on the premises.

A HOUSE & LOT, at present occupied by John Gavins, Esq., on West York-street, Gettysburg, the second from the Diamond. Also.

Three Shares of Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Stock.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known.

HENRY MYERS, Feb. 5.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendor, upon the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of March next.

A Lot of Ground, fronting on West Middle-street in the borough of Gettysburg. Also.

Three other Lots, in said borough, containing 1 or 5 Acres each, adjoining lands of Walter Smith and others. Also.

A Three-acre Lot, lying between Middle-street and the Millerstown Road, in the said borough. To be sold as the Estate of Charles S. Dittler, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

T. C. MILLER, Adm'r de bonis non. By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Feb. 5.

VALUABLE Virginia Lands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of **TIMBER-LAND**, situated in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON. Nov. 20.

DOMESTIC ATTACHMENT.

PETER MYERS vs. **JACOB BROUGH.** Domestic Attachment in Adams County Court of Common Pleas of Jan. Term, 1833.

WE, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of the above Defendant, with power to credit the accounts, and adjust the demands, of said defendant's creditors, do hereby require all persons indebted to said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to such debtor, to us the said Trustees; and also all Creditors of said defendant, are hereby notified to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

T. C. MILLER, GEO. DEARDORFF, JOHN WOLFORD, Feb. 5.

Notice is hereby Given

To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, viz:

The account of Abraham Fisher, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of William Albright, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Smick, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq., one of the Executors of the Estate of Christopher Slagle, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Hemler, Executor of the Estate of Barbara Miller, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Pedan, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator of the Estate of Marcus Wortz, deceased.

Also—The Guardianship account of Andrew Hull, Guardian of Jacob Hull.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, November 28th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz:

A brick House & ½ Lot, on West York-street.

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot, adjoining lands with Jacob Sheriff, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.

Inquire of **DAVID ECKER,** Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$40,000,

4 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000,

& 10 Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 4,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 23d of Feb.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 40,000

1 " " 15,000

1 " " 5,000

1 " " 3,000

1 " " 1,220

10 " " 1,000

10 " " 500

10 " " 400

10 " " 300

20 " " 250

55 " " 200

56 " " 100

56 " " 80

112 " " 70

2,200 " " 40

10,100 " " 10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Feb. 12.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,

Not yet received.

Thrashing Machine.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the right for Adams county, with the exception of Strasburg and Menallen townships, of Rufus Humphrey's Improvement in the THRASHING MACHINE, and is now exhibiting and offers them for sale, either by single rights, or townships. He is aware that many worthless patent rights have been sold to the industrious Pennsylvanians; but the subscriber, being a practical Farmer and a Pennsylvanian, is fully of opinion, that he is employed in the farming interest of this State while offering this machine, and all that is necessary to convince every man of that fact, is the Machine in operation. It is no model, but of full size, and capable of thrashing 80 or 100 bushels of wheat per day, with the power of one horse—also rye, oats, &c. cleaner than grain is generally thrashed by hand or with horses; it leaves no white caps, and cleans much of the smut from the wheat.

The subscriber most respectfully solicits the public to view the Machine in operation, at the barn of Michael Saltzger, in Strasburg township.

PHILIP WEAVER, Feb. 12.

The Patent Rights for the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Lebanon, Northampton, Northumberland, Columbia, and Luzerne, have been already sold by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Adams county, certify, that we have seen the Patent Thrashing Machine, now in the hands of Philip Weaver, in operation, and are fully of opinion, that it is the cheapest and best we have ever seen, and we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, as well worthy their attention.

Jacob Fidler, George Gilbert, Geo. Ginter, Conrad Weaver, A. C. Smith, W. Minor Hurst, Wm. Miller, Jacob Ziegler, J. Sanders, David Ziegler, T. C. Miller, George Bercau, Adam Mowry, Feb. 12, 1833.

BATTALION ORDERS!

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 22d day of February, inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Battalion on the 29th Dec. last.

Punctual attendance is desired. By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant. Feb. 5.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Friday the 22d inst. precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each man provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, GEO. GEYER, O. S. N. B. A private meeting of the Company will be held on Saturday next, at the house of J. Sanders, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the resolutions, &c. adopted at the Battalion meeting held on the 29th December last.

Feb. 12.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Friday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, precisely—each member provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt. Feb. 12.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Friday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, precisely—each member provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, GEO. EPLEY, O. S. Feb. 12.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms, &c. in complete order.

By order, WM. KERR, Capt. Feb. 5.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Peter Schmitt,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Mary Magdalen (widow), John Schmitt, Mary, intermarried with Samuel Doffendall, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Allner, Samuel Schmitt, George Schmitt, Nicholas Schmitt, and Peter Schmitt—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 1st day of March next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Warner, containing thirty-five Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Feb. 5, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Michael King,

LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary (widow) Catharine, intermarried with John C. Stoner, Leah, intermarried with Jacob Brown, Mary, intermarried with Albert Montandon, Susannah King, and George King, and the children of Elizabeth, who was intermarried with Baltzer Werner, (and since dead), viz: Jacob Werner, Michael Werner, John Werner, Catharine Werner, Mary Werner, and Sarah Werner, or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 2d day of March next, on a certain House and Two Lots of Ground, situate in the town of Berlin, Hamilton township, adjoining lots of Hugh McSherry, Henry Overholtzer and others;—Also, a Lot of Ground, across the alley from the former property, containing about Three Acres, adjoining lands of Stone's heirs and McClellan, Conowago creek, and Henry Overholtzer, along an alley; Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing about Four Acres, adjoining lands of George Clark and George Springer, the Menallen road and others—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Feb. 5, 1833.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, held at Philadelphia on the 15th day of October, 1832, a letter was received from the American Temperance Society, recommending the holding of meetings of Temperance Societies, and the friends of Temperance, simultaneously in all the cities, towns and villages of the United States, on Tuesday the 26th day of February, 1833.

The Pennsylvania Society, fully approving the proposition, directed notice thereof to be issued for the information and government of its auxiliaries, requesting them to convene on the day appointed, and to make report of their proceedings to it as soon thereafter as possible.

The Society, furthermore, most respectfully invites those citizens of Pennsylvania, who may not be connected with Temperance Associations, to meet at the time designated, to declare and publish their sense of the importance of the great plan of moral reformation, which seeks to abolish Intemperance from our beloved country.

A union as to the time of assembling for this purpose, would, it is believed, much increase the interest which is already felt on the subject—would call forth the efforts of the highest and best talents of the land—would extend useful knowledge concerning the progress of the cause—and ensure that efficiency of action, on which, with the favor of Divine Providence, the complete and universal success of the object depends.

On behalf of the Society, ROBERTS VAUX, President.

ISAAC S. LLOYD, Corresponding Sec'y. DAVID MCCLURE, Recording Sec'y. Feb. 5.

The editors of all newspapers in Pennsylvania are respectfully solicited to give the foregoing notice a few insertions between this date and the 26th of February.

Short-horned Durham Bull, SIR CHARLES, IS now offered for sale—his sire by Mr. C. A. Barnitz's full-blood Bull Emma, Sir Charles is a blood and will be two years old in June. To save trouble, his price is \$100.

WM. MCLELLAN. Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

N. B. The subscriber offers him for sale, in consequence of having purchased Comet, a full-blood.

BLANKS. Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Adams County, Penn.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENN.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the sixth day of January, 1832, to the ninth day of January, 1833—both days included:—

DR.

To outstanding Tax at last settlement, 5664 55

Balance of George Ziegler's bond, 15 00

Jury Verdicts and Fines in the hands of P. Heagy, Esq., 414 48

Do. do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq., 192 02

Tax assessed for 1832, 9754 68

Quit Rents due January, 1832, 199 00

Cash on hands at last settlement, 2902 96

An Order, unpaid by Treasurer, 3 22

* Since paid, \$19,146 01

The Tax assessed for 1832, is as follows, viz.

Nicholas Gise, Tyrone, 310 95

John E. Albert, Latimore, 309 12

Samuel Kennedy, Huntingdon, 521 31

Charles Barnitz, Hamilton, 543 41

Valentine Hollinger, Reading, 688 60

John Shenefelter, Conowago, 520 67

Jacob Rider, Germany, 582 36

Tobias Kepner, Berwick, 542 48

Jacob Diehl, Mountjoy, 443 17

John Miller, Mountpleasant, 781 44

George Irvin, Hamiltonban, 656 47

John Scott, Liberty, 529 17

George Taylor, Menallen, 681 79

C. Chritzman, Borough, 521 55

Henry Biesecker, Franklin, 690 35

Daniel Hartman, Strasban, 737 45

Robert Thompson, Cumberland, 694 38

\$9754 68

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:

1825 Adam Swope, Borough, 125 46

1827 Caleb Beales, Latimore, 32 09

1829 Jesse Seabrooks, Hamiltonban, 2 00

John McIlvain, Mountpleasant, 139 87

1831 James Renshaw, Germany, 156 05

John Duffield, Tyrone, 58 26

Nicholas Groop, Huntingdon, 217 95

George Myers, jr., Latimore, 115 14

James Scott, Liberty, 301 86

Michael Miller, Cumberland, 247 30

Jacob Smith, Menallen, 170 31

1832 Nicholas Gise, Tyrone, 127 95

John E. Albert, Latimore, 229 12

Samuel Kennedy, Huntingdon, 348 56

Charles Barnitz, Hamilton, 78 41

V. Hollinger, Reading, 38 80

John Shenefelter, Conowago, 160 67

Jacob Rider, Germany, 237 36

Tobias Kepner, Berwick, 125 48

Jacob Diehl, Mountjoy, 306 17

John Miller, Mountpleasant, 641 44

George Irvin, Hamiltonban, 288 11

John Scott, Liberty, 162 17

George Taylor, Menallen, 421 79

C. Chritzman, Borough, 145 34

Henry Biesecker, Franklin, 55 35

Daniel Hartman, Strasban, 160 18

Robert Thompson, Cumberland, 292 60

* Since paid in part, \$5383 59

CR.

By Commissioners' Orders, as follows, viz.

Auditors' pay, 18 00

Tuition of poor children, 1055 37

Assessors—pay, 610 00

Collectors of taxes—fees and releases, 595 48

Sundry bills of costs, paid Sheriff and others, 571 35

Fox scalps, 42 16

Treasurer of Poor-house funds, 3050 00

Grand Jurors and Constables—pay, 294 37

General Jurors and Constables—pay, 792 51

Work done at Public Buildings, 72 33

Thomas Elrehart, Esq. Commissioner—pay, 123 00

Jacob Cover, Esq. do. do. 121 50

John L. Gubernator, Esq. do. do. 120 00

Clerk to Commissioners—pay, &c. 104 07

Directors of Poor—pay, 60 00

Court Crier—pay, &c. 52 80

Road views and damages, 832 41

R. W. Middleton—printing, 121 75

R. G. Harper, do. 54 08

Jacob Lefever, do. 40 50

F. W. Kelder, do. 84 00

John Herbst, do. 6 00

Recorder—fees, 2 04

Prothonotary and Clerk—pay, 27 00

Wood for Court-house and Prison, 161 50

Constables—fees, 68 01